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FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA ON 11 NOV

AU111540 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the council of Ministers, left this morning for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where he will pay an official friendly visit at the invitation of Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

FILIPOV TOURS PLANTS, OFFICES IN LOVECH OKRUG

AU092006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov visited Lovech Okrug today. With Petur Balevski, secretary of the okrug's BCP Committee, and other okrug leaders, he visited the Balkan Machine-Building Plant and a factory for the production of highly resistant cast-iron goods. The leaders and managers of these important industrial plants briefed Comrade Filipov on the results of the implementation of production programs during the last year of the current 5-year plan period.

Comrade Filipov also visited the new mayor's office and post office in Doyrentsi village. Tonight he attended a meeting organized in the Svetlina cultural club.

Comrade Filipov spoke on the need to mobilize all efforts and resources for a successful conclusion of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and for overcoming the losses caused by the prolonged drought.

REPORTAGE ON SOFIA UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Bloc Wants M'Bow Resignation

AU081737 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Amadou Mahtar M'Bow must go as UNESCO director-general if the United States is to return to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, a senior member of a powerful Eastern bloc state said here today.

Saying "twice is enough" in reference to the two six-year mandates for which Mr. M'Bow has already been elected, the official, who asked not to be named, said the UNESCO chief should leave when his mandate comes up for renewal a third time in 1987.

On the eve of the closure here of UNESCO's 23rd General Conference, he said Mr. M'Bow's departure was "necessary for a reconciliation with the Americans."

Washington pulled out of the organisation on January 1 this year in a row over bad management and heavy politicisation in the world body, which brought into question Mr. M'Bow's suitability for the job.

"In my opinion, the Americans are going to await 1987, after the election of a new director-general, to decide on their possible return to UNESCO," the communist official said.

The United States provided about a quarter of the UNESCO budget and has left the Soviet Union as the major contributor.

Washington's departure prompted official notice to leave at end of this year from Britain and Singapore amid calls for major reform.

The Eastern bloc official said he favoured a U.S. return to the body, "not only for financial reasons, but out of political necessity."

Britain's departure, which is to be decided in London shortly, would be taken on foreign or home political criteria and not on any decisions taken here by the conference, he said.

The General Conference, UNESCO'S equivalent of a parliament, opened on October 8 and closes tomorrow.

Bloc Envoys Reject Report

AU091801 Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 9 Nov 85

["Obvious Disinformation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA) -- The representatives of the socialist countries, taking part in the 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference, categorically rejected the report by the special correspondent of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, containing some invented conjectures about the mandate of UNESCO's director-general.

"None of the representatives of the socialist states at the general conference has made any statement on any changes in UNESCO's Directorate," they told a BTA correspondent.

"The A.F.P. dispatch from Sofia," they went on to say, "is a typical example of ill-intentioned disinformation. This cheap provocation is aimed to vitiate the great success of the Sofia session of UNESCO's General Conference which has paved the way to the organisation's stabilization and strengthening."

M'Bow: No Comment

AU111645 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, 64, director-general of the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation today refused to say whether he will resign at the end of his second mandate in 1987 following a call for him to do so from a top Soviet-bloc official.

Speaking to a press conference here Mr M'Bow said the choice of the director general was made under a 40-year old procedure allowing each member country to give its views. Pressed on his position he said, "I will give my reply when the time comes."

The Eastern-bloc official who had asked not to be named made his call before the end of the five-week UNESCO conference which ended here two days ago. He said Mr. M'Bow's departure at the end of his current term in 1987 was "necessary for a reconciliation with the Americans".

"Twice is enough", he said, referring to the two six-year mandates the Senegalese educationist will have served when his term expires. He is the first African to head UNESCO.

Asked about his own often controversial personality Mr M'Bow said, "Everything that has been said about the director general of UNESCO is ridiculous in relation to what is at stake."

"The only image I want to give of myself is that of rigour, objectivity and determination to continue the mission entrusted to me by the member states without any weaknesses, whatever pressures are brought to bear."

Bulgarian Nicolay Todorov who chaired the five-week conference, implicitly denied claims made outside the conference room by some delegations that U.S. observers wanted to destabalise UNESCO. He said of the American, "They do not want the organisation to fail." He said he told them that if they stayed outside the organisation they risked being forgotten about.

The next General Conference of UNESCO will be held in Paris in 1987.

Yugoslav Chairman

AU111708 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Ivo Margan, a Yugoslav Government official, was elected chairman here today of the UNESCO Executive Council by the council's 50 delegates.

Mr. Margan received 46 votes to one vote for William Dodd (Britain), and one for Henri Dumont (Belgium).

The chairman of the Council, which meets at half-yearly intervals and is UNESCO's second most important organ, is elected for two years.

Closing Session

AU091957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] At this very moment Academician Nikolay Todorov, chairman of the 23d session of the UNESCO General is addressing the closing meeting of the conference at the Lyudmila Zhivkov People's Palace of Culture in Sofia.

Comrades Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, are attending this afternoon's closing session, while Comrade Georgi Yordanov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, has delivered a speech.

Resolutions adopted and greetings and addresses delivered from the rostrum of the conference praised the successful conclusion of this forum, and expressed deep gratitude for our country's exceptional hospitality, excellent organization, and comprehensive contribution to the businesslike and constructive spirit of the proceedings at the conference.

'Triumph of Wisdom'

AU111816 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 11 Nov 85

["UNESCO: Wisdom and Will For Innovation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA comm. Panayot Denev) -- A triumph of wisdom, goodwill, sincerity and innovation -- this is how the 23rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO is characterized here.

The session ended with results satisfying even those delegates who were skeptically minded only five weeks ago. The sincerity shown during the debates, the wish and readiness to hear all opinions were in complete contrast to the rumours spread in the last few years of a crisis and even of the end of the organization.

Probably the most important result of the session is the keen sense of responsibility manifested by the 154 member-countries in a doubtlessly complicated situation. Complicated because tension continues to be a reality in the modern world and because UNESCO fought to remain faithful to the principles and ideals underlying its Charter in the conditions of ill-intentioned pressure and financial limitations.

The united voice of the member states gave a worthy response to the difficulties. It was not by accident that precisely in this complicated moment concensus was applied in respect to all documents -- something which has never happened in the work of UNESCO before. It was not by accident that the issue the consolidation of peace was stressed as the most important issue facing mankind.

The accusations lately levelled at the methods of management and functioning of the organization were repulsed. Actually such questions were not raised by any of the delegations. At the same time UNESCO also proved its vitality by showing its ability to adapt itself to the new delicate situation. It is true that the budget will not be increased but thanks to the joint efforts the programmes for the coming two years have been worked out in such a way so that the main tasks in the spheres of education, science, culture and communications are given priority. The international intellectual community has proved that it will not agree to limitations to the highly noble aims which give meaning to the uniqueness of UNESCO in international life.

Those, who have left UNESCO and those who are wavering to do the same, have felt in Sofia that sooner or later they will be isolated from the rich intellectual life of the organization and that sooner or later it will overcome the difficulties which they are creating, because UNESCO in necessary to all regardless of their race, social status and political convictions. This is the spirit of our times.

The session of the General Conference was an eloquent recognition of Bulgaria's contribution to world culture and of her constructive efforts in the interests of peace and understanding.

"The Spirit of Sofia" -- this is how the majority of the delegates defined the atmosphere of the debates in the Bulgarian capital.

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE REAGAN'S VOA ADDRESS

'Propagandistic Spirit'

LD102059 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Many U.S. politicians and journalists view the upcoming Geneva summit as some sort of propaganda duel between representatives of both superpowers. It is in this spirit that the propagandists from the staff of the White House prepared yesterday's radio address by President Reagan, addressed, above all, to Soviet listeners. President Reagan attempted to appear as a simple American boy who has always been faithful to the traditional U.S. ideals as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares with the parents of the whole world their hopes for peace. He even recalled his trade union past, although it is generally known that in his post as chairman of the actors' union he played a notorious role during the time of McCarthyism in the crusade against left-wing actors and film producers.

Reagan went on to talk extensively about the traditions of the joint struggle of the U.S., Russian, and Soviet people. This passage, however, did not sound very convincing. It recalled that in May, in the year of the 40th anniversary, Reagan did not even mention the role of the Soviet people; instead he was laying wreaths on the tombs of SS members in Bitburg.

'Trick' To Promote SDI

LD111106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 10 Nov 85

[Text] In his so-called message to the Soviet people on Saturday, [9 November] broadcast by the Voice of America, President Ronald Reagan maintained that ways of preventing nuclear war occupy the prime place in his considerations. This is why the United States allegedly will never attack the Soviet Union. The United States wishes to live in peace with the Soviet Union. But how can President Reagan's beautiful words be believed, when the tone of his speech was quite different at the beginning of his presidential career? He was using the terms of protracted or limited nuclear war then, and characterized the Soviet Union as an evil empire, which must be punished continuously.

At the time when Reagan's speech was broadcast by the Voice of America, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT carried Reagan's interview, where he expresses that it is [word indistinct] necessary to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of force and where he stubbornly defends the project of space militarization. He defended this project on Saturday on the Voice of America as well. Thus one cannot but explain his message to the Soviet people in any other terms than a trick in an effort to promote the "star wars" program.

'Distorts the Facts'

LD111428 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] On Saturday [9 November] American President Ronald Reagan gave a radio speech which dealt with U.S.-Soviet relations. Editor (Bohuslav Goetzi) talks about true intentions of this speech:

The White House propaganda machinery had been trumpeting the news of this speech several days before it was put on the air.

It had been indicating that the speech would constitute a significant statement on mutual relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In his speech Reagan adopted a position of a simple American, who, just like anybody else, is a father and grandfather, and therefore a person whose prime interest centers upon a peaceful world where his children and grandchildren can live.

According to his words -- I quote -- the United States does not have any unfriendly intentions toward the Soviet Union; it has never endangered the Soviet Union and it is not going to do so in the future. End of quote. Such quotes and the quotes similar to these are only intended to distort the facts. It is, after all, known that not long after the end of World War II, the Pentagon elaborated not one, but several strategic plans for unleashing nuclear war against the Soviet Union. The United States encircled Soviet territory with a ring of military bases with nuclear weapons carriers. The number of these bases is still being increased.

In this speech Ronald Reagan no longer maintained that the United States will not start deploying the space weapons systems before holding talks with the Soviet Union and before the reduction of nuclear weapons stocks has commenced, as he stated in the interview with Soviet journalists.

On the contrary, he said that if the United States had space weapons at its disposal at the present time, their deployment would commence at once. Thus the United States is attempting, prior to the Geneva Soviet-American summit, to substitute a nonconstructive approach to the main issues of the present time -- the issue of security and disarmament -- for the fallacy of its peace rhetoric. The question of what the American side is bringing to the Geneva talks remains unanswered in the light of these facts.

U.S. Policy Contradicts Words

LD112022 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Station commentary by (Marcela Doleckova)]

[Text] President Reagan's radio speech on Saturday, [9 November] addressed mainly to the people of the Soviet Union, featured once again the contrast between the lofty words about peace and the militaristic policy of his administration. We have this commentary by Radio Prague's (Marcela Doleckova).

In his speech on Saturday President Reagan again discussed his plan for the militarization of space and again tried to advocate its allegedly peaceful nature. This time he did not, however, say that the United States would deploy weapons in space only after a treaty on liquidating nuclear arsenals had been signed -- something that he said to Soviet journalists in a recent interview. The President himself denied his statement later, as did some high-ranking American officials. Instead, Ronald Reagan said on Saturday that after the United States had built a defense shield it would be possible to negotiate a liquidation of nuclear weapons. The fact is, however, that reductions in nuclear potentials are already being discussed today, so if the President wants earnestly to rid the world of the nuclear threat he has an opportunity to do so now.

The American President declared again that the United States, once the only country to possess nuclear arms, has from the very beginning tried to prevent the proliferation of these arms to other countries.

A TASS commentary notes in this connection that the United States has so far been the only country to have used nuclear weapons and that in 1945 Washington did not respond to the Soviet proposal for banning nuclear arms and liquidating their stockpiles. Since then the quality and quantity of nuclear arsenals has grown substantially. The United States has since built a ring of military bases around the Soviet Union and stationed on them carriers of nuclear weapons, whose number has been constantly rising. In Western Europe the United States is now deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Furthermore, just 1 day before his radio speech President Reagan approved the 1986 military budget to the tune of $302.5 billion -- the highest ever on record. The budget envisages not only a further rise in offensive nuclear weapons but also the implementation of the "star wars" project.

The lengthy speech made by Ronald Reagan contained an appeal to other countries that they abide by Helsinki accords and contribute to peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, but he made no mention that his administration would do the same. Meanwhile, it was the United States which launched an aggression against Grenada and it is the United States which violates the rights of Arab countries. Its special services direct their dirty tricks not only against individuals but also against whole nations and their governments in order to force on them an American concept of democracy. The United States is conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other countries. This is a kind of practice which runs counter to the President's words about an open and free dialogue for Americans as well as for all other nations.

The President also called for a dialogue at Geneva. TASS points out in this connection that the Soviet Union is for a constructive dialogue, seeking agreement, for only then could the dialogue be politically reasonable and valuable. The Soviet Union, said Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is prepared to take a position which would lead to fruitful results in Geneva and contribute to an improvement in the international situation. Unlike the Soviet Union, the position of the American side is unclear as yet.

Shows 'Unrealistic' Approach

LD112237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the 'Magazine' program; commentary by Michael Cermak]

[Text] Today's foreign political note on the latest statement of the U.S. President has been written by Michael Cermak:

The U.S. public has already come to expect that when Ronald Reagan speaks at the microphone, there is no shortage of surprises. So, for example, the Americans have found out recently that, allegedly, there is no word for freedom in the Russian language. Such absurd statements evoke a forebearing smile, and the contradictions between the individual statements of the President then evoke considerable embarrassment. It very much depends to whom President Reagan addresses his statements.

If his words are addressed to the public, as was the case in Saturday's [9 November] radio address, he tends to use liberally such phrases as: the need to live in peace, to achieve control of the arms race, and to free the world from the threat of nuclear weapons. Some time later, the same President addressed the Republicans in the Congress and called for the need to act from the position of strength.

This, however, means an arms race and the introduction of new and more destructive weapons, including those which should be in space. This means, whenever Washington sees fit, continuing to resort to methods of state terrorism in the Near East, in Central America, and elsewhere. Naturally, this has nothing in common with the world which would live in peace.

What is there to believe in what Ronald Reagan says? This question is being asked throughout the world with increasing apprehension, for the USSR-United States summit is speedily approaching. In order that this exceptionally significant meeting may be successful, it is necessary that both sides select a constructive and realistic approach, as is already the case in the USSR. But the rhetorical exercises of the U.S. President, full of contradictions, by means of which he tries to win over public opinion on one occasion, and, for example, the conservatives in his own party on the next occasion, leave a lot to be desired.

If he speaks in the sense of being sure that he will be able to negotiate from a position of strength with Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva meeting, then this is evidence of his political naivete. The policy of pressure, blackmail and aggression may be applied against the negligible, defenseless Grenada, or against the Egyptian civilian plane, but in no circumstances can it succeed against an equal partner. Also, bringing the world to the very brink of a nuclear catastrophe by means of the policy from the position of strength means gambling with the fate of Americans themselves. Hence also, literally, the categorical imperative of a constructive, realistic approach. The sooner Washington drops the chimera of the dreams of world hegemony, based on perfecting weaponry, the better for the United States itself. The possibility, offered by Geneva in one week's time, should not be wasted.

UK SHOWS 'TOTAL SUBSERVIENCE' TO U.S. ON ARMS

LD091853 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] London, Nov 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Britain missed a good chance to enhance its security in a world with excessive stockpiles of nuclear weapons when its Conservative Government rejected the Soviet offer for direct talks on mutual reductions of nuclear arsenals.

The negative reply sent by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher two days ago to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and revealed in Parliament yesterday by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, showed that the Conservative Government is totally subservient to the aggressive line of Washington and NATO. This line includes further reinforcement of Britain's nuclear potential which is presented as independent but is subordinated to the strategy of the North Atlantic Pact and its American command. The U.S. and British arms concerns would lose their profits if the Thatcher government agreed to direct talks with the Soviet Union and halted the costly program of modernization of the British nuclear forces which are to receive the expensive American Trident-II missiles.

Another reason why Britain wants to retain its "independent" nuclear force is to preserve its position as a world power. A much more effective way of strengthening Britain's influence in the world would be through economic development which is today impeded by disproportionately high military spending.

'KIDNAPPING' OF USSR'S YURCHENKO 'SCANDALOUS'

AU081753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 85 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "Note" column: "Scandalous Act; From Our Washington Correspondent"]

[Text] The kidnapping of the Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko and his imprisonment in the United States for all of 3 months prove the kind of inhuman methods which the American CIA intelligence agency does not hesitate to use in its endeavor to compromise the citizens of socialist countries, to acquire espionage data from them, and to force them to betray their country. Vitaliy Yurchenko, a Soviet citizen, was imprisoned for 3 months -- in a specially adapted villa in the viciniy of the U.S. capital, as the paper WASHINGTON POST wrote. He was deprived of the chance to contact the outside world; he was placed under the influence of drugs, submitted to psycho-torture, and put under pressure to desert and betray. "Those were a terrible 3 months," Vitaliy Yurchenko said about this difficult period in his life.

At the press conference held in the Soviet representative's office in Washington, he submitted graphic testimony about the methods used by the U.S. intelligence centers, which in recent weeks, have unleashed a campaign of slander about him. They claimed that Yurchenko had allegedly handed over secret data to U.S. authorities, compromising the Soviet Union. As has now become apparent, these data were misinformation produced by the CIA and abusing the name of the kidnapped and imprisoned diplomat. It was no coincidence that they came in handy exactly now, in the period preceding the meeting of top USSR and U.S. representatives. In fact, this is not the first time that Western espionage services have kidnapped a citizen of a socialist country and then exerted gross pressure on him in order to force him to emigrate. Recently the kidnapping of the Soviet journalist Bitov was uncovered in the same manner. He, too, had succeeded in fleeing his kidnappers after a time, and in returning to his fatherland.

Were it not for the momentary inattention of the guards, to this very day Vitaliy Yurchenko would most probably have been presented as a deserter and traitor. It is obvious that the U.S. intelligence service had very carefully prepared the script for the kidnapping and imprisonment of the Soviet citizen. It did not hesitate to use methods for this which U.S. Government representatives are usually pleased to condemn verbally with great vehemence.

We have a flagrant instance of state terrorism, of a violation of basic human rights, and of the dignity of a Soviet diplomat. We have here an act which is totally at variance with the basic norms of international law and interstate relations. The U.S. authorities are now pretending to be absolutely blameless in the entire affair, and they are striving to reject Yurchenko's testimony. But they are trying in vain to get rid of the responsibility for the scandalous deed, which deserves resolute condemnation.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ARRIVES FOR CULTURE DAYS

LD121122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] An official delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of culture, arrived in Prague today. The delegation will participate in the Days of Soviet Culture in the CSSR. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier; Miroslav Muller, director of the Department of Culture of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other officials.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES S. ASIA TOUR, VISITS AUSTRALIA

Departure From Indonesia

LD082049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ended his visit to Indonesia today. Today, the final day of his visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek paid a visit to the Iogyakarta Province in central Java. In the provincial capital of the same name he was received by the governor of the province (?Shiritaku Alan) who informed his guest about the economic and political life of the province and briefed him about its history and long-range development prospects.

Arrival in Australia

LD101026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Australia: Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived yesterday for an official visit to Australia, which is taking place at the invitation of William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs. Bohuslav Chnoupek was welcomed at Sydney Airport by Lionel Bowen, deputy prime minister of the Australian Government.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD112138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Australia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Australia, had talks today with William Hayden, the Australian minister for foreign affairs. Both sides voiced interest in developing mutual relations on the basis of equality, mutual advantage, understanding, and friendship. They stressed the indispensable importance of an effective political dialogue for developing all-around contacts.

William Hayden gave a gala dinner in honor of the Czechoslovak guest at which both ministers delivered toasts. Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the closeness of the views held by Australia and Czechoslovakia on a number of important international problems. He explained the constructive proposals put forward by the socialist countries to strengthen peace and security in the world. William Hayden conveyed the interest of the Australian Government to intensify cooperation with Czechoslovakia in all areas of common interests.

[Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1730 GMT on 11 November reports that "Bohuslav Chnopuek also met Andrew Peacock, Australia's opposition spokesman on foreign affairs."]

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON POSSIBLE HONECKER VISIT

DW111325 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Nov 85 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Honecker: Only Briefly With Kohl"]

[Text] Signs increase in East Berlin that Erich Honecker will be visiting the FRG before the end of this year. According to SED circles, the State Council chairman intends to spend 1 day in Bonn in December -- a working visit of 6 hours with Helmut Kohl, thereafter a reception by the Federal President -- and leave the same day for the Saarland, where he wants to stay for 3 days.

This form of the visit, which apparently had been approved by the Soviets (under the proviso that everything does not go wrong at the Geneva summit), has been skillfully picked by Honecker. The SED chief wants under all circumstances to make his overdue visit to Bonn before the beginning of the new 5-year plan on 1 January, to strengthen relations with the West Germans. The visit is to take place before the Bonn people decide by the end of the year on their participation in the U.S. SDI project, and before the Soviets use sharper tones.

East Berlin has not yet officially approached the Chancellery, probably due to concern about the hesitant Soviets. According to Bonn, however, such a date could be agreed on in a very short time, because a 1-day working visit in Bonn does not create any status problems.

Honecker wants to discuss details of his visit to his homeland (his parental house is located in Wiebelskirchen) directly with Saarland Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine this week. Lafontaine will visit the GDR Wednesday through Friday [13-15 November], and he is supposed to see the SED chief Wednesday afternoon.

Last week, East Berlin functionaries did not rule it out that during his Saarland visit Honecker could offer to help Lafontaine solve the difficult economic situation in his land -- such as that in the steel sector.

FRG PLAN TO RECRUIT W. BERLINERS CONTRADICTS STATUS

LD081827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 8 Nov 85

["Hero Stealing in West Berlin -- Bonn Wants to Recruit West Berliners for the Bundeswehr -- Serious Attack on Status of West Berlin" -- ADN headline]

[Text] West Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- The FRG Defense Ministry has expressed the intention to recruit residents of West Berlin in the future for the FRG's Bundeswehr. In a statement, the parliamentary state secretary in the Defense Ministry, Wuerzbach, spoke of the "intention of the Federal Government" to recruit 8,000 to 10,000 young Berliners who no longer reside in the Federal Republic but in Berlin into the Bundeswehr each year.

Bonn's plans are in gross contradiction to West Berlin's Constitution, the city's demilitarized status, and to the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin, according to which West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic and may not be governed by it.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS UNITED STATES

AU061755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Washington (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR Peace Council, headed by Professor Erich Hahn, member of the SED Central Committee, had a friendly meeting on

Monday [11 November] in Washington. The delegation is staying in the United States at the invitation of various peace organizations.

In the headquarters of the movement for freezing nuclear armaments (Freeze), they had an exchange of experiences on the contents and forms of the struggle in both countries for safeguarding peace. The GDR delegation was received by Melinda Fine, director for international relations of the Freeze movement.

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS WOULD UPSET BALANCE

DW041320 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Heinz Brittsche answer to a listener's question — from the "Mailbag" program]

[Excerpts] Any contention spread in the West that the Soviet Union has a superior military potential is a lie used to achieve the superiority of the West. The Soviet Union and its allies do not on principle seek military superiority, because military balance is adequate to defend socialism. Our policy is to achieve military balance at as low a level as possible. Only in that way can peace become more stable; not through amassing more weapons.

We cannot allow any military superiority over us because the temptation would be too great for imperialist circles, who still believe that they can attain political goals by military force. That is why the Soviet Union always ensures military balance while at the same time, by means of its moratoriums, offers genuine chances for a halt to the arms race in the most diversified spheres.

If Washington tests or even deploys individual weapons, modern as they may be, it does not destroy the military balance per se, because today force potentials are composed of many systems. Only their totality represents the weight to be balanced. But there is doubt that the space weapons sought by the Pentagon, for instance, would be a dangerous attack on the military strategic balance and, hence, would not be tolerated by the Soviet Union. It would result in a fatal race that the United States definitely could not win. For that reason, only that which leads to a reduction in the balanced potentials existing today can be considered reasonable.

CSSR'S INDRA ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, arrived in the GDR for an official visit on 11 November. The guests were warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Werner Heilemann, member of the GDR people's Chamber Presidium.

During their 4-day stay in the GDR, the parliamentarians will meet with leading GDR personalities, brief themselves in talks with MP's on the activity of the people's assemblies, and exchange experiences.

SED'S HAGER, BCP'S LILOV CONFER ON COOPERATION

DW111030 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] In Berlin, Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Aleksandr Lilov, BCP Central Committee member, stressed the great importance of scientific and ideological cooperation for the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. Lilov, director of the Institute of Modern Social Theory at the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, is currently in the GDR for discussing further cooperation.

ECONOMY RECORDS DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MOST AREAS

DW080840 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] In the mass movement for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress the development of the national economy was characterized by high-gear dynamics and effectiveness in October. The plan targets for October were met on the whole and purposefully exceeded. National income increased by 4.5 percent compared with the same month of last year, according to statistical data up to the end of October.

In industrial ministries, net production increased by 8.6 percent. The plan for October was exceeded by 1.5 percent. The plan lead was further increased and amounts to M2.6 billion now. Labor productivity increased by 8.0 percent. Costs per M100 worth of goods production were reduced by 2.1 percent. The rate of increase for industrial goods production is 4.5 percent.

The energy basis of the national economy was further augmented by the start of continuous operation of the fourth 500-megawatt block in the Wilhelm-Pieck power station, Jaenschwalde Youth Project.

In the extraction of brown coal, the plan lead was increased to 18 million tons and in sifted coal and briquettes to 4.3 million tons and 796,000 tons, respectively, Brown-coal briquette deliveries came to 14.3 million tons, 12.5-percent increase over the preceding year.

In consumer goods production, the national economy plan was exceeded by 1.4 percent. Compared with last year's results the increase amounts of 4.5 percent. Retail trade turnover increased by 4 percent, and in industrial commodities by 5 percent.

For 522,000 citizens housing conditions improved this year through housing construction and the modernization of 174,014 apartments. Plan targets for housing construction were exceeded by 7,784 apartments. In Berlin, 24,995 apartments were rebuilt and modernized. Repairs on apartment buildings by the Kreis-administered construction sector were 12.4 percent greater than during the same period last year. On the whole, net production in the construction sector increased by 9.5 percent and labor productivity by 9.9 percent.

The material-technological basis of the national economy was systematically enhanced through the start of continuous operations by 238 centrally planned investment projects.

In agriculture, the potato harvest has finished. With a per-hectare yield of 256 quintals a record high potato yield was scored in the GDR. By the end of October the state procurement of slaughter animals was 5.3 percent greater than during the same period last year, and that of milk by 3.1 percent. The plan for eggs was exceeded by 50 million. Net production in the foostuffs industry increased by 10.1 percent and labor productivity by 9.9 percent.

Railroads increased transport service by 6.2 percent since the beginning of the year. In postal affairs and telecommunications, telephone and teletype communications service to the people, the national economy rose by 2.7 percent.

By the end of October, the following growth of net production and labor productivity per workday, and the following reduction in production costs per M100 worth of goods production, were achieved in individual industrial sectors:

	Net Production	Increase Labor Productivity	Reduction Costs
Coal and Energy	8.0	5.8	1.6
Ore Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash	11.3	10.9	2.2
Chemical Industry	10.6	10.3	1.5
Electrical Engineering and Electronics	14.1	13.1	4.3
Heavy Machine and Installations Construction	10.5	10.5	2.6
Machine Tool and Processing Maching Construction	9.9	9.8	2.0
General Machine, Agricultural machine, and Vehicle Construction	14.1	13.1	2.3
Light Industry	7.8	8.5	1.2
Glass and Ceramics Industry	13.2	12.8	2.5
Bezirk-Administered and Foodstuffs Industries	10.2	9.7	1.8
Geology	14.7	10.6	2.7

In the Bezirk administered industry the following growth of net production and of finished-products manufacture for the people, and the following reduction in production costs per M100 worth of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Increase Finished Products Manufacture for the People	Reduction Costs
Berlin	14.2	7.2	3.5
Cotbus Bezirk	10.7	4.0	2.7
Dresden Bezirk	12.4	4.7	2.2
Erfurt Bezirk	13.5	5.0	2.4
Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk	10.6	5.4	3.9
Gera Bezirk	14.0	4.9	3.4
Halle Bezirk	13.2	3.8	2.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk	12.7	2.1	2.9
Leipzig Bezirk	10.5	4.0	3.0
Magdeburg Bezirk	16.1	4.3	2.9
Neubrandenburg Bezirk	10.5	4.3	2.0
Potsdam Bezirk	13.9	6.8	2.1
Rostock Bezirk	10.2	7.5	2.3
Schwerin Bezirk	15.6	4.1	2.2
Suhl Bezirk	13.4	4.5	2.1

REAGAN EXPRESSES SUMMIT HOPES IN VOA BROADCAST

LD092355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Nov 85

[New York dispatch by Elemer Csak]

[Text] I hope my discussions with Mr Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful, the U.S. President said in his radio speech Saturday, stressing that his administration wants every country in the world to live in peace. His message was primarily intended for Soviet listeners; nonetheless, the 10-minute speech was broadcast by the Voice of America not only in Russian but in 46 other languages.

In his message, whose orchestration was solemn, the President said that the United States has no hostile intentions toward the Soviet Union; it is not threatening the Soviet Union, nor will it do so in the future. Reagan stressed again that a nuclear war can not be won and must be avoided. He referred to the Soviet and American proposals concerning a reduction in nuclear weapons. He said that delegations in Geneva are working hard to achieve a breakthrough, but these are complex negotiations and satisfactory results cannot be attained quickly.

The U.S. President reiterated his well-known arguments in favor of the space war program. He said the Soviet Union and the United States, together with the other nuclear powers, must reach agreement on eliminating nuclear attack weapons, and then America will make its space defense system available to all.

The President spoke about regional conflicts, again interpreting these from an American point of view. He recommended that the United States and the Soviet Union hold talks on these conflicts, as well as on human rights and the dangers posed by terrorism. The two countries must live in peace with each other, Reagan said in a solemn manner in his radio speech, which is Washington's opening move in the public opinion campaign before the Geneva summit.

GENEVA SUMMIT CANNOT AVOID 'STAR WARS'

LD102118 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Interview with military expert Gyorgy Szentesi by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] Even in his conciliatory speech yesterday President Reagan said that he was not willing to give up his "star wars" program. Will it be possible to avoid the "star wars" program at the Geneva summit? We have asked the military expert, Gyorgy Szentesi, to answer this question:

[Szentesi] I think that it will definitely not be possible to get round it. Unfortunately, the American Administration has committed itself to the "star wars" plans and it will be difficult to get out of this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Of course, the Americans say that they are willing to share their research results with the Soviet Union.

[Szentesi] Well, this is a very long-term business; at the moment there are no concrete results and I am very curious to see what will happen when there are some.

[Correspondent] In any case, are there American counterpropcsals? I am thinking of new proposals here.

[Szentesi] There are proposals but they are not new. They are a rewarming of old proposals, without any new features, and they appear unacceptable, unfortunately.

[Correspondent] Now, a few days before the Geneva summit, are we closer to a successful summit than we were, say, 2 weeks ago?

[Szentesi] I have a feeling that we are. After all, both sides are interested in success and thus will do everything to attain it.

[Correspondent] I think we have to look forward to the summit, though without illusions.

REAGAN THEME TO VETERANS: POWER EQUALS SECURITY

LD112304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] President Reagan has taken a stand on the side of strengthening the military power of the United States because, in his view power equals security. Ronald Reagan spoke to American war veterans expounding the theme that the country needs such an army whose mere existence guarantees the realization of American interests. The President answered with his statement, obviously, those voices which, on the threshold of the Soviet-American summit, demanded concessions from Washington in the interest of success. In connection with this, the President said only that the path leading to agreements and treaties needs to be looked for.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS REAGAN INTERVIEW, REACTION

Interview Summary, USSR Commentary

AU071211 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 85 p 3

[MTI report: "Reagan's Interview With IZVESTIYA -- The President Received the Journalists for 30 Minutes -- Commentary in the Soviet Paper"]

[Text] As we reported on the first page of our paper, on 4 November IZVESTIYA published the full text of the interview given by President Reagan to four Soviet journalists in Washington last week. Below we provide the contents of this interview in an abbreviated version of the text published by IZVESTIYA.

The Soviet Union has submitted a whole complex of concrete proposals prior to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. The first question was: What does the U.S. intend to do for its part?

In his reply, Reagan declared that he himself "attributes great importance" to the summit and hopes that "they will be able to direct the two countries' relations into a safer channel" in Geneva. He declared that a series of attempts to solve problems in various parts of the world by means of military force has created a tremendous strain on U.S.-Soviet relations in recent years. "The use of arms - whether in Afghanistan, Cambodia, or Africa -- has brought no results... For this reason I have proposed that both our countries encourage the parties to such conflicts to cease the armed struggle and seek a negotiated solution." In cases where these efforts are successful, Reagan promised that "the United States will make a generous contribution to international efforts aimed at restoring the war-ravaged national economies."

In the latter part of his reply, Reagan agreed with the Soviet opinion that the nuclear arsenals of the two powers are too great. Both governments desire a radical reduction of arms, he said, and repeated his proposal that both sides reduce the number of ballistic missile warheads to 5,000. When making this proposal, Reagan said that to solve this problem, something should be done to restore mutual trust. "The United States has submitted 40-50 proposals aimed at improving working relations and strengthening confidence," he declared. As an example, he mentioned the joint Apollo-Soyuz space flight and the proposal to establish direct contacts between soldiers because "if they got together a little more, they might find that at least some of their fears are unjustified." The U.S. President would also like "thousands of students to travel each year from the United States to the Soviet Union and the other way round."

What Can We Expect From the Summit?

Then the Soviet journalists interviewing him asked for concrete answers as to what, according to him, can be achieved at the summit in the sphere of security.

"All countries must live in peace regardless of whether they have the same or different social systems. Even if the social systems are similar, this does not give a country the right to use force against another;" replied Reagan, among other things. "It is impossible to win in a nuclear war and it must not be allowed to happen. This means that there must be no war between our countries." Reagan expressed his agreement with the Soviet view that the two countries "bear a special responsibility in the world."

According to Reagan, however, it belongs to the sphere of relations between the two countries "not only to achieve new agreements but to observe the old ones." The President was referring to the fact that the Soviet Union accuses the United States of interfering with its internal affairs in connection with often-voiced U.S. accusations concerning the subject of human rights. The United States, he said, is fulfilling the obligations imposed on it by the Helsinki accords and "we expect the same from others."

The summit can lead to a substantial reduction of nuclear arms only "if we find concrete ways of surmounting obstacles at the talks, thereby providing our representatives at he talks with considerable incentives," Reagan said, and, according to him, "we will have to solve other questions, too," to achieve success. According to the United States, nuclear weapons of mass destruction represent the greatest danger to humanity, and the most important task is to start reducing them radically. Reagan claimed that Soviet journalists "formulated incorrectly" the essence of the foreign ministerial agreement in January when in one of their questions they stated that the most important goal of the Geneva talks is the prevention of the arms race in space. The U.S. opinion is that "there is a close interrelationship between offensive and defensive means." "If scientists succeed in developing effective means of defense in the future, then both our countries will be able to use them to defend themselves and their allies without threatening one another." Reagan argued in favor of the SDI system to be employed in space, repeatedly stating that Washington "is ready to share the technical data of the system with other countries."

On intermediate-range nuclear forces, the U.S. President said that "we regard the complete elimination of this group of weapons as the best solution," claiming that, according to U.S. evaluation, there are 441 intermediate-range missiles in operation in the Soviet Union at present, with a total of 1,321 warheads, and that the Soviet side has a 7 to 1 advantage over the United States. The number of U.S. missiles after deployment will be 572, with 1 warhead on each missile.

To the question of why the United States has not come up with an answer to the various commitments made by the Soviet Union -- for instance, the moratorium on nuclear tests, the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- Reagan again referred only to the Soviet intermediate-range missiles and to the fact that, according to a NATO decision made in 1979, the United States will withdraw a total of more than 2,400 nuclear warheads from Western Europe.

On the question of space and defense, Reagan proposed discussions on possibilities which will enable "the creation of a new technology for a gradual transition by each side toward increasing reliance on defensive systems, rather than basing security on offensive nuclear weapons." Concerning the subject of space armament, the U.S. President claims that "both sides are engaged in similar research work and there is nothing wrong in this."

The Explanation for U.S. Interventions

The Soviet journalists pointed out that the United States takes a stand against the will of nations and, what is more, against legal governments in many cases and in many places -- the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, or Asia -- whenever the people in any country want to exercise their right to independent development. To the question of how it is possible to reconcile this with the American ideals of democracy, Reagan declared, among other things, that "a government is legitimate only if it has been created by the people," and that "there are actions which even a legitimately elected government is not entitled to take" -- for example, restriction of the freedom of speech and of religion. According to the U.S. President, the United States cannot be accused of something similar, although "this does not mean that we regard ourselves to be faultless in everything." Washington, however, "will help the people of other nations resist when we see that they are threatened by external forces which may destroy their freedom and impose minority rule on them..."

The United States, Reagan said, interfered militarily in Grenada because the American students there were threatened by kidnapping. According to the President, there is no U.S. interference in the southern part of Africa, since "we have decided to supply weapons to neither side and to press for a peaceful settlement of the conflict." (It is evident from the remarks made by the Soviet journalists that in Angola, as the NEW YORK TIMES confirmed, it was the CIA which armed the "anticommunist freedom fighters.") As far as the Latin American countries are concerned, "these countries have achieved great success in switching from a totalitarian regime to democratic order." The aim of U.S. intervention in different parts of the world is "to promote the process of democratization by peaceful means." All this "derives from the spirit of volunatry activity that has long characterized American society."

Answering questions put once more concerning the new Soviet proposals, Reagan declared that a detailed U.S. reply is still in preparation and will be submitted by the U.S. delegation in Geneva. The reply will include Washington's acceptance of some of the numerical indicators submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Concerning the Soviet-U.S. agreement aimed at limiting missile defense (ABM) systems signed in 1973, the American side wishes to continue to keep to the narrow interpretation of the agreement. According to Reagan, however, this narrow interpretation includes the new research connected with anti-missile defense systems and even their partial testing.

The U.S. President firmly defended the U.S. military presence abroad -- that is, the fact that almost 550,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed at 1,500 military bases on the territory of 32 countries.

In conclusion, Reagan justified the American war in Vietnam by saying that it was the result of a desire to fulfill a contract to further the asserting of democratic principles. At the same time, he accused the Soviet Union of occupying Afghanistan, Angola, South Yemen, and Ethiopia. Referring to an agreement created decades ago and to other legal arguments, Reagan answered with a firm "no" the question put by the Soviet correspondents as to whether U.S. soldiers would leave Cuban territory if the island's people expressed their wish through a referendum that Guantanamo base be evacuated.

On the Background and Circumstances of the Interview

In their commentary, the four Soviet journalists who prepared the interview write the following:

As the summit draws near, the expectation is getting higher in the United States that positive and tangible results will emerge from the talks. Since the last summit 6 years ago, there has been a considerable deterioration in Soviet U.S. relations. This has been caused primarily by the tough confrontation policy pursued by the Reagan administration, which has invested $1,000 billion in 4 years to implement a gigantic program to build up the U.S. Armed Forces.

Recently, as before, the Soviet Union has taken numerous steps toward making the Geneva talks a success. The general opinion in the Western press also holds that Moscow has seized the initiative in the political-psychological preparations prior to the Geneva summit.

This fact has caused concern and even alarm within the U.S. Administration. In connection with this, the United States considered it necessary to carry out urgent efforts to change the "image" of U.S. policy and the U.S. President. The Soviet journalists list among these efforts the interview itself, which took place at the initiative of the United States. The Soviet side considered the 30 minutes allocated by Reagan for answering the questions as insufficient and pointed out that due to the time limit, the journalists were unable to ask questions on numerous aspects of U.S. policy.

Speaking about intermediate-range weapons, Reagan again returned to the oft-mentioned "zero option" under which the Soviet Union would really be in a "zero situation" while the U.S. could maintain its nuclear-arms-carrying planes and its submarine-deployed nuclear missiles, and British and French nuclear arms would also remain targeted on Soviet territory.

The proposal that the two sides reduce the number of warheads on their ballistic missiles to 5,000 opens the way to the increase in the number of nuclear warheads deployed on the long-range cruise missiles.

What Do the Exact Data Show?

The U.S. President says that they are removing 2,400 nuclear warheads from Europe, but he does not mention that 990 new nuclear warheads and 200 aerial bombs were deployed in Europe as a substitute for the old aerial bombs and outdated nuclear warheads. The United States is bringing to Europe 900 warheads for the intermediate-range Pershing missiles; 500 warheads for land-based long-range cruise missiles; 300 neutron warheads for the Lance missiles; 2,200 neutron warheads for 203.2 mm and 155 mm shells; and 3,000 MK61 airbombs, a total of some 7,000 new nuclear warheads. The United States puts the increased number of Soviet SS-20 missile at 441 units -- that is, 1,323 warheads -- whereas there are considerably fewer in the entire territory of the country.

If we take into account the air forces deployed in Europe, then here, too, the Warsaw Pact is at a disadvantage compared to NATO.

It has to face 1,015 intermediate-range missiles with only 850, and approximately 3,000 nuclear warheads only with 2,000. The strategic nuclear striking forces of the two great powers have been compared several times and the comparison shows that, in this respect, the Soviet Union has a somewhat bigger force: 2,504 to 2,210.

At the same time, the Soviet journalists note, there are more warheads on the U.S. strategic delivery vehicles since hundreds of heavy bombers were equipped with intermediate-range cruise missiles. Taken as a whole, however, there is rough balance of forces, the Moscow commentary points out.

There is only one possible answer to the Reagan interpretation of the militarization of space -- namely, that a space arms race must be avoided. In this connection, the Soviet journalists mention a representative public opinion survey conducted in the United States which shows that the majority of Americans -- 74 percent against 20 percent -- prefer a reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the two great powers to the creation of U.S. space weapons. Reagan himself recognizes that "the space shield" understandably increases the suspicions of the other side.

Reagan's claim that similar activities have been conducted in the Soviet Union for a long time does not correspond to reality. The Soviet Union embarked on the development of its antisatellite system much later than the United States.

Commenting on Reagan's views on other foreign policy subjects, IZVESTIYA concludes among other things that it is astonishing how the U.S. President tries to justify the aggression it commited against Grenada. Maintaining that it was necessary to take "preventive measures" to ensure the security of several hundred American medical school students is, in view of the real historical facts, totally absurd.

In conclusion, the commentary points out that the interview turned out to be contradictory. It seems that it is difficult to find a way out of the maze of ideological prejudices. However, the very fact that the need for extensive Soviet-U.S. dialogue has been recognized is a positive sign. The time for action has come, and the Soviet Union, which is ready to carry out a radical turn for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, counts on a similarly constructive attitude on the part of the United States.

U.S. Reaction

AU080904 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 85 p 2

[MTI report: "American Reactions to Ronald Reagan's Interview Published in IZVESTIYA"]

[Text] During his Tuesday [5 November] press conference, Larry Speakes, White House deputy spokesman, said he considers publication of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's interview in the 4 November issue of IZVESTIYA to be a "positive achievement." Although he regretted the omission of some unspecified portions of the text, he admitted that the published text contained the substantial parts of the interview which will give the Soviet Government an opportunity to acquaint itself better with the U.S. position and political line on the threshold of the Geneva summit. (The text published in IZVESTIYA, which was printed in the traditional question-answer inteview form, in oratio recta -- that is, in direct quotations -- is an extensive exposition of written questions and answers, namely of material covered orally during the conversation, which was limited to 1/2 hour; actually, the item was not very much shorter than the interview given on 26 August by Mikhail Gorbachev to TIME magazine's four editors, who could ask ad-hoc questions for a full 2 hours on the basis of the written answers to their previously formulated questions -- the Editor).

Commenting on the Reagan interview, the U.S. media called attention to the contradictions in the President's words and to the fact that it was Reagan himself who actually questioned certain aspects of the U.S. political line. According to the BCP television station's commentary, "certain remarks by the President caused confusion in the United States." During the interview, Reagan said in three cases that the United States will not develop a missile defense system with parts placed in space until -- as the President said -- "we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive nuclear missiles."

Regarding this issue, the American press representatives asked the White House spokesman several questions. They asked, for example: According to this, did the U.S. Administration actually change its position regarding space armament? Speakes had to admit that the United States is not preparing to "unilaterally disarm its offensive potential" -- that is, he actually refuted what the President had said.

The U.S. journalists asked several questions concerning the President's promise that "the technology of defensive weaspons will be placed at the disposal of other countries, including the Soviet Union." Regarding this issue, Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, corrected President Reagan's words, saying that the United States will not pass on the "star wars" technology to the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union radically reduces its nuclear arsenal.

Regarding the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Reagan told the Soviet journalists that U.S. troops were sent to Grenada at the request of the island country's government. One American journalist said, that the U.S. press had never heard that before.

ENVOY TO LIBYA DISCUSSES U.S. 'CONSPIRACIES'

LD111646 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture at noon today conferred with the Hungarian ambassador to the Socialist People Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. During the meeting the Hungarian ambassador conveyed to the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture the solidarity of the government and the people of Hungary with the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of all the conspiracies being hatched by the American Administration against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The Hungarian ambassador hailed the stance and the courage of the Great September Revolution in confronting the American conspiracies and described U.S. President Reagan as an old man whose conspiracies cannot have an effect upon the youth of the greatest faith.

MARTYRS OF 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION COMMEMORATED

AU052055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 85 p 21

[Text] Tribute was paid to the martyrs of the 1956 Hungarian counterrevolution at the Ministry of Defense on 1 November. A wreath was laid at the memorial tablet of Janos Asztalos, Jozsef Papp, and Sandor Sziklai, in the ministry building and at the Institute and Museum of Military History.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 6 NOV SEJM SESSION

New Government Elected

LD0620C7 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1616 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Proceedings of the 6 November Sejm session in Warsaw for the elections and appointments to the new government -- live relay]

[Excerpts] [Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski] Citizen Deputies, I propose to set the remainder of today's agenda as follows:

- election of the Council of State;

- appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and charging him with the task of presenting to the Sejm his proposals concerning the composition of the Council of Ministers, in connection with a letter from the chairman of the Council of Ministers regarding the resignation of the government;

- election of the Tribunal of State;

- election of a mandates and regulations commission for the purpose of examining a report from the State Electoral Commission on the conducted elections, and an extraordinary commission for the purpose of examining a bill submitted to the Sejm on changes in the organization and range of activity of some leading and central bodies of state administration;

- election of Sejm secretaries.

Do any of the Citizen deputies wish to take the floor regarding the agenda? There are no applications. I therefore regard that the Sejm has accepted the agenda for today's session.

Citizen Chairman of the Council of Ministers has presented the following letter to the Sejm:

To Citizen Sejm Speaker, Sejm of the Polish PR: In accordance with the parliamentary tradition, I wish to honor the chamber's right to recall the existing Council of Ministers and appoint a new one. With this in mind, I submit to the chamber the resignation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski

I propose that the Sejm adopt the following resolution: The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic accepts the resignation of the government submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, the Sejm authorizes the government to continue discharging its duties until the time of the appointment of a newly-constituted Council of Ministers. If I hear no objections, I shall assume that the Sejm has passed the proposed resolution. I hear no objections, I therefore regard the resolution as having been adopted.

Citizen Deputies, the Sejm of the Polish PR has accepted the resignation of the government submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The nearly 5-year period, during which Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski led the government, was undoubtedly one of the most difficult periods in the history of People's Poland. This government's term of office, which began on 11 February 1981, was a time of struggle, accord, reforms, and great work.

Implementing the tasks arising from the general line drafted by the Ninth PZPR Congress, the government undertook vigorous actions for rebuilding the system of operation of the national economy. The eighth Sejm highly, positively appraised that process. The government's and the premier's personal contributions to the reconstruction and consolidation of Poland's position in the international arena, which lately was distinctly expressed in Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the 20th [as heard] UN General Assembly session, deserve particular approval. The work of the government, closely cooperating with the Sejm and the social forces gathered within the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] consistently strove for strengthening the structures of the socialist state and developing socialist democracy. Actions for consolidating the national economy were accompanied by numerous government initiatives in the sphere of social policy, striving to protect the economically-weakest groups, improve the state of people's health and develop the system of science, education, and upbringing. Fundamental changes in the style of work of the government and local bodies of state administration also deserve to be emphasized. Extensive use of public consultations, systematic control and informing of the public of the state of implementation of government undertakings and programms, and significant expansion of the advisory and consultative base were the principal elements of government activity. The significance of cooperation between the government and the Sejm continued to grow. The close cooperation between these two bodies served to strengthen the role of representative bodies and thereby the system's principle of democracy.

Accepting the resignation of the government, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic conveys to all its members, and in particular the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, its words of respect, approval, and gratitude for the selfless service to the socialist homeland. (applause)

We now move on to the third point on the agenda: the election of the Council of State. I would ask Deputy Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON to take the floor.

[Dobraczynski] Citizen Speaker! May it please the House -- on behalf of the parliamentary parties and the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PZPR, ZSL and SD on the consultations of the PRON National Council Executive Committee Presidium -- I have the honor of presenting to the chamber the candidature for the office of chairman of the Council of State and candidatures for the posts of deputy chairmen, secretary, and members of the Council of State.

For the post of chairman of the Council of State I put forward the candidature of General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski. (loud applause) Born in 1923, an officer of the First Army of the Polish Armed Forces since 1943, Wojeciech Jaruzelski traversed its entire battle route. He participated in the battle of Pulawy, the battle at the Magnuszew bridge-head, the liberation of Warsaw, the breaking of the Pomeranian bulwark [wal pomorski] the drive over the Odra, and the Berlin operation. He finished the war as regimental reconnaissance commander, decorated many times for bravery. After finishing his higher military studies he became, among other things, a divisional commander, deputy to the inspector in chief of military training, chief of the Main Political Administration and chief of staff of the Polish Armed Forces.

In 1968 he became minister of national defense. In the face of the increasing difficulties in which the country found itself, General Jaruzelski was appointed, in 1981, to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. In the same year he was also elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During 1980 and 1981, the country was getting into ever greater difficulties. Economic mistakes made in previous years, and the irresponsibility of certain personalities who were wielding power, were taken advantage of by elements hostile to the statehood of Poland, directed and materially aided form outside.

Using slogans which were thrilling at first glance and making use of the healthy initiative for reform, these elements tried in a surreptitious way to settle their own accounts at Poland's expense.

The country was taken over by anarchy, which was leading it straight to the edge of the precipice. In this dramatic situation, General Jaruzelski, as head of the government, bravely took upon himself the difficult and painful, but necessary, decision to overcome anarchy. At almost the last possible moment the country was saved and the world preserved from the conflicts which were threatening it. Checking the danger in the years that followed, General Jaruzelski, with a dedication which made him give up moments of rest and private life which were due him, setting an example of perseverance, modesty and diligence for others, as prime minister of the government, directed the rebuilding of the country's stability.

There is no person in Poland who has not heard of the long hours spent, day and night, on conferences, making plans for new initiatives, and on activities aimed at restoring unity to the nation. Solicitude for human beings has always been a leading factor in decisionmaking by this head of the government, encouraging him to treat as enemies only those who wished to be his enemies. The results of his efforts were an improvement in living standards and the regaining of economic equilibrium and growth of production capacity.

Slowly but surely, understanding grew for his frequently uttered thought that only national agreement and rebirth would restore to our country its currently, temporarily weakened position in the world. The idea of PRON as being the place for national dialogue has become the idea for the development for which General Jaruzelski cared especially. All these actions and initiatives contributed to a change in Poles' thinking, proven by an increase in trust as revealed at the Sejm elections. Irrespective of his actions in Poland, General Jaruzelski, by taking part in many meetings and international contacts, and in particular during his last visit to the United Nations, revealed in his statements the true attitudes of the Polish authorities which was falsely and tendentiously presented by the foreign mass media. This activity has increased Poland's authority in the eyes of foreigners and has also contributed to an increase in General Jaruzelski's personal authority.

Based on General Jaruzelski's life, merits, and achievements, and after PRON consultations with the Central Liaison Commission and signatories of the declaration of 22 July 1982, on behalf of the parliamentary parties, I have been given the authority to present his candidature for the post of the chairman of the Council of State, the post which corresponds to the function of the highest superior [zwierzchnik] of the state and its representative. I am presenting this candidature to the chamber along with an ardent plea for its acceptance. [applause]

I am proposing the following for deputy chairman of the Council of State: First, Citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He was born on 22 March 1927 in (?Glechowo) in Siedlce Voivodship, in a peasant family.

Here is the proposal for the second deputy chairman of the Council of State, Citizen Zenon Komender. He was born on 21 October 1923 in Czestochowa. He is the deputy chairman and an outstanding activist of the PAX Association, and since 1982 he has been the chairman of its Presidium. He was a cofounder of the PRON. The sociopolitical activity of Citizen Komender has served well the cause of shaping patriotic civic attitudes in the community. He is an experienced social activist and a wellknown author in the socioeconomic field. Since 1966 he has been a Sejm deputy. In 1981 he was appointed to the post of minister of domestic trade and services, and since 1982 he has been the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and a member of the Commission for Economic Reform.

For the third deputy chairman we propose Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee. Citizen Tadeusz Mlynczak was born on 7 October 1934 in Poznan into a working-class family. He has been a Sejm deputy since 1965, and he has held the distinguished post of deputy chairman of the Council of State since 1976.

The fourth candidate for the post of deputy chairman of the Council of State is Citizen Tadeusz Szelachowski, member of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Citizen Tadeusz Szelachowski was born on 1 April 1932 into a peasant family. He has a higher education: He is a doctor of medicine. He is a member of the Presidium and Health Commission of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Zygmunt Surowiec, an activist of the ZSL, has been put forward for the post of secretary of the Council of State. Citizen Zygmunt Surowiec was born on 3 December 1920, in (Podrzesice) in Czestochowa Voivodship, into a peasant family. He is a lawyer by training. He has been a Sejm deputy since 1964. In the Sejm of the eighth term he was deputy chairman of the parliamentary party and chairman of the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice.

The following are put forward as members of the Council of State: first, Citizen Professor Adolf Ciborowski, director of the Institute of Urban and Spatial Planning at Warsaw University. Citizen Professor Adolf Ciborowski was born on 29 May 1919 in Warsaw into a family of intelligentsia. He finished his studies in the Architecture Department of Warsaw University.

Next we propose Citizen Elzbieta Gatek. She was born on 6 July 1938 in (Wachock) in Kielce Voivodship. Her education was in law. Since 1960 she has worked as an applicant [aplikant] assessor, and judge of the regional court of labor and social welfare and as a judge of the voivodship court in Kielce. She has been a PZPR member since 1962 and is very active in the PRON, the Polish Women's League, and Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. She is currently an active member of the PRON Voivodship Council and the leader of the Kielce Municipal Board of the Polish Women's League. Sonce 1984 she has been a member of the Presidium of the Kielce Municipal People's Council and the chairwoman of the Commission for Administration of Law and Public Order.

The next woman -- I mean -- next man we propose for the Council of State is Wladyslaw Jonkisz, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Czestochowa. Citizen Wladyslaw Jonkisz was born on 7 June 1939 in Stara Wola in Bielsko Voivodship into a working-class family.

Citizen Witold Lipski was born on 15 June 1925 in Debowiec in Czestochowa Voivodship into a peasant family. He has a Doctorate of economic sciences. He was the editor, head of department, and then deputy chief editor at the state publishing house Iskry. Since 1965 he has been editor in chief of WIES WSPOLCZESNA. Since 1946 he has been a member of the ZMW [Rural Youth Union], (Wici), and the SL [Peasant Party]. He has had several posts in the youth movement, among them member of the Presidium of the ZAMP [Union of Polish Student Youth] Main Board and chairman of the Chief Council of the ZSP [Polish Student Association. In 1964 he became a member of the ZSL Supreme Committee and held the responsible post of chief secretary. In the Sejm of the seventh and eighth term of office he was the deputy chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission and the secretary of the Board of the Polish Interparliamentary Union. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council.

Next we propose citizen Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ].. Citizen Alfred Miodowicz was born on 28 June 1929 in Poznan into a family of intelligentsia.

Since 1952 he has worked as a worker at the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow. In the sixties he was the secretary of the council of the metallurgical workers union there. In 1973 [decade as heard] he was elected chairman of the Federation of Metallurgical Industry Trade Unions. Since November 1984 he has held the post of OPZZ chairman and member of the General Council of the OPZZ. He is a meritorious steelworker of the PPR. He is an experienced social and political activist. He has been an activist in the ZMW, [word indistinct] and the Polish Youth Union, among others, and the chairman of the ZMP [Polish Youth Union] Voivodship Board in Krakow. He has been a PZPR member since 1958.

Citizen Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Main Board of the CHSS [Christian Social Association], was born on 6 June 1929 in (Mala Wies). He is a lawyer by education. He is a member of the Council of State and the PRON National Council. He has been a Sejm deputy since 1976. The wide-ranging political and social activity of Kazimierz Morawski serves well the cause of broadening the participation of Christians on an international scale in activity in quest of peace.

Professor Jerzy Nawrocki, director of the Institute for Mineral Processing of the Silesian Technical University, was born 20 December 1926 in Trzciana near Rzeszow.

Citizen Kazimierz Secomski, currently deputy chairman of the Council of State, was born on 26 November 1910 into a peasant family. He is a well-known nonparty state and social activist, and an outstanding economic expert. He has been a Sejm deputy since 1980.

Piotr Stefanski, currently speaker of the Sejm, was born on 6 April 1931, in Warsaw. He finished social-science studies in the Higher School of Social Sciences. A Sejm deputy since 1972, he has been chairman of the SD parliamentary group. Since 1976 he has been deputy speaker of the Sejm, deputy chairman of the Polish Social Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and a member of the National Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Wladyslaw Szymanski, teacher in the SGPIS [Main School of Planning and Statistics] was born on 18 March 1945 in (Golawice), in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship into a peasant family. Through his training he became an assistant professor of economic sciences. Since 1964 he has been a teacher in the SGPIS and is the deputy dean of the Department of Production Economics. In 1980-84 he was a member of the Secretariat of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL. He is the author of many scientific works and publications in the field of agricultural economics.

Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, teacher at Warsaw University, was born on 19 October 1921 in Warsaw into an intelligentsia family. He completed his studies at the Law Department of the Warsaw University. Since 1972 he has been a Sejm deputy.

I thank Citizen Deputy Jan Dobraczynski for his speech. Are there any other candidatures? I don't hear any. We shall now vote. I wish to remind you that voting takes place with the simultaneous raising of a hand and the pressing of the button.

I propose that there should be a separate vote for the post of chairman of the Council of State, and a joint vote for the candidatures for the remaining posts in the Council of State. If I don't hear any dissenting voices I shall consider that the Sejm has accepted this proposal. I hear no dissenting voices.

Those of the citizen deputies who are for the election of Citizen Deputy Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the Council of State will be good enough to raise their hands. Thank you. Who is against? I see none. Who abstained? (applause)

I would ask the deputy [Jaruzelski] who abstained to raise his hand since I did not see. (laughs) Oh! I'm sorry! (laughs)

I confirm almost unanimously, with one abstention, the unanimous election of Deputy Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the Council of State.

Will the citizen deputies who support the motion on the election to the remaining posts in the Council of State be good enough to raise their hands. Thank you. Who is against? I don't see anyone, Who abstained from voting? May we see which of the deputies abstained? Thank you.

I confirm the adoption by the Sejm of the following resolution: The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on the basis of Article 29, paragraph one, of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, elects the Council of State in the following composition:

Chairman of the Council of State:	Wojciech Jaruzelski
Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State:	Kazimierz Barcikowski Zenon Komender Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak Tadeusz Szelachowski
Secretary of the Council of State:	Zygmunt Surowiec
Members of the Council of State:	Adolf Ciborowski Elzbieta Gacek Wladyslaw Jonkisz Witold Lipski Alfred Miodowicz Kazimierz Morawski Jerzy Nawrocki Kazimierz Secomski Piotr Stefanski Wladyslaw Szymanski Sylvester Zawadzki

Citizen Deputies: I wish to offer sincere congratulations to Citizen Wojciech Jaruzelski in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the Council of State. The decision of the Sejm confirms, yet again, the high respect and esteem which Citizen Deputy Wojciech Jaruzelski enjoys in the broad circles of our society. I also extend congratulations to the remaining members of the Council of State. I express the certainty that the close cooperation of the Council of State with the Sejm will be an element favoring the fulfillment by the chamber of its constitutional responsibilities.

We go over to item four of the agenda: the appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and charging him with the task of presenting proposals regarding the composition of the Council of Ministers to the Sejm. I ask Chairman of the Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski, to take the floor.

[Jaruzelski] Citizen Speaker, may it please the House, I warmly thank citizen deputies for the confidence shown in me. I perceive the post of the chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic to be a high responsibility and an arduous duty. I shall do everything in my power to be equal to it. The fact that I take over this office from Citizen Professor Henryk Jablonski also places an obligation upon me.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of the PZPR Central Committee, as well as the shared view of the leaderships of the ZSL, the SD and the associations of lay catholics and Christians, I would like to emphasize the deep respect and appreciation for his way and attitude of life. Prof Henryk Jablonski is an especially experienced and merited activist of our parliament. He was a deputy in the National People's Council and subsequently in the Sejm of every term of office until now. As the chairman of the Council of State, he has been realizing the line of socialist renewal and has contributed to the development of the democratic forms of wielding power and to the extension of democracy. I have personally seen with what conviction and courage he was capable of taking great responsibility upon his shoulders at times of difficulty. Prof Henryk Jablonski has served well the cause of developing and strengthening our socialist statehood. He is the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. We expect that he will also wish to take other public offices and continue to be with us in the implementation of new programs and tasks. [prolonged applause)

The chamber will elect the chairman of the Polish PR's Council of Ministers today. I have performed this duty since 12 February 1981. I greatly appreciate that I had the opportunity to work in a collective of competent and conscientious employees. Today, from this high platform, I wish to express my thanks to the deputy premiers, ministers, heads of central offices as well as voivodas, mayors of towns, and administration employees for their conscientious work done under the extremely difficult conditions of the last few years.

One of my closest associations was the present deputy, Citizen Zbigniew Messner. As authorized by the PZPR Central Committee, the Central Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, ZSL and SD, and the Presidium of the PRON National Council, I would like to nominate him as candidate for the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish PR.

Since 1983, Citizen Zbigniew Messner, as a de facto first deputy premier, assisted me actively in directing the work of the government, especially by effectively coordinating its economic area. As a professor of economics and a valued specialist in the field, he has been skillfully combining theory with practice and closely cooperating with a number of large work enterprises for many years.

He is a merited academic, an experienced and dedicated sociopolitical and state activist. For many years he was a member of the Presidium of the voivodship people's council, and, later, its chairman in Katowice. He also fulfilled there, during a very difficult period, the function of first secretary of the party voivodship committee.

The standing, and the socioeconomic scale of this voivodship, helped him to gain remarkably valuable experiences in leadership. Citizen Zbigniew Messner is characterized by energy and organizational talents, diligence and the skill of working with people. All these characteristics and qualities fully justify the motion for appointing him to the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, for which I now turn to the Chamber.

[Malinowski] We thank the citizen chairman of the Council of State for his speech. Are there any other candidatures? There are none.

We shall now vote on the candidature for the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers. Will those among the citizen deputies who want to appoint Citizen Zbigniew Messner to the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers be good enough to raise their hands? Thank you. Who is against? (long pause). Who is against? I can see two votes, but don't see any hands. (long pause) I propose that these two votes be eliminated since I cannot see who is against. Who abstained? (long pause) There is one abstention: Deputy Messner.

I would ask you once again to keep to the principle which has been handed to the citizen deputies: Voting should be done simultaneously by raising a hand and pressing the button. This is because only then is the vote valid. Since there were no hands raised in opposition, we are treating these three [as heard] votes as a technical mistake.

I record that the Sejm has adopted the following resolution: The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on the basis of Article 37, paragraph one, of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, calls Citizen Zbigniew Messner to the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers and entrusts him with the presentation of the motion concerning the composition of the Council of Ministers. I also ask the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, to accept our best congratulations and wishes. (long applause)

We now move on to the fifth point on the agenda: the election of the Tribunal of State. Citizen Deputies! The parliamentary parties present candidature for the Tribunal of State to the chamber contained in Sejm Document Number 4.

I would like to remind you that the Tribunal of State is elected by the Sejm and comprises persons who are not members of the Sejm for the Sejm term of office. In accordance with the Constitution, the Supreme Court's first chairman is, ex-officio, the Tribunal of State chairman. The Sejm elects the deputy chairman and 22 members as well as 5 deputy members. The law on the State Tribunal envisages that the Tribunal's members must be Polish citizens with full civic rights, no criminal record, and not employed by the state administration. At least half of the Tribunal's membership must comprise persons qualified as judges. I suggest that the persons presented as candidates fulfill these requirements. Does any deputy wish to speak on the above matter? Are there any comments on the candidates presented? No one? I remind you that in accordance with Article 52, paragraph 2 of the regulations, the Sejm elects the Tribunal by an absolute majority of votes with at least half of the total number of deputies present. The election is made jointly unless the Sejm decides otherwise. I propose the joint vote on the candidates presented. Unless I hear an objection, I will consider this proposal passed. I see no objection. We are starting to vote. Who of the citzen deputies is in favor of the election of the State Tribunal in the proposed composition? Please raise your hand. Thank you. Who is against? We will not count this vote as no hand was raised. Who has abstained? No one? I herewith state that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on the basis of Article 33B, paragraph 3 of the Polish People's Republic Constituion, and Article 8 of the law of 26 March 1982 on the TRibunal of State, herewith elects the Tribunal of State with the following composition:

Deputy chairman: Witold (?Lassowski)

Members: Jerzy Bartoszewski; Henryk Ciesluk; Zbigniew (?Czajkowski); Andrzej Elbanowski; Tadeusz Kalasa; (?Stanislaw Kossowski); Jan (?Kwatrzyk); Janina Legowska; Jan (?Majsztowicz); Franciszek Mleczko; Jan Pawlak; Stanislaw Pniewski; Maceij (?Porost); Wojciech Romanowski; Zbigniew Salwa; Jan Socha; Stanislawa Swiderska; Jerzy Topolski; Czeclaw (?Uraz); Jerzy Wroblewski; and Jan Zajac.

Deputy members: Henryk Kostrzewa; Adolf Sobieraj; Stanislaw (?Solc); Tadeusz (?Wozniczka); and Maria Zakrzewska.

At the same time, I herewith state that on the basis of Article 33B, paragraph 4 of the Polish People's Republic Constitution, the chairman of the Tribunal of State is, ex-officio, the first chairman of the Supreme Court, citizen Wlodzimierz Berutowicz.

We are now moving on to item 6 of the agenda: specifically, the election of the regulations and mandate commission and the special commission for examination of the draft law on changes in organization and range of activity of the state administration's leading and central organs.

The parliamentary parties are presented motions on the election of the commissions, which are also contained in Sejm documents numbers 1 and 2.

Are there any comments on the two commissions' proposed composition? None? We are starting the vote. Those in favor please raise your hands. Thank you. Who is against? Who has abstained? Thank you. I herewith state that the Sejm has elected the two commissions. We are now moving on to item 7 of the agenda: specifically, the election of the Sejm secretaries. The Sejm elects 10 secretaries in accordance with Article 28 of the regulations. A vote will now be taken. Who of the citizen deputies is in favor of the motion? Please raise your hand. Thank you. Who is against? I don't see anyone. Who has abstained? None? I herewith state that the election of the secretaries has been carried out.

Citizen deputies, I propose that the Sejm approves at today's session the proposal to convene its next meeting on 12 November 1985. The meeting will start at 1500 [1400 GMT]. That session's proposed agenda will be: first a report on the mandate and regulations commission on the report presented by the State Electoral Commission to the Sejm regarding the Sejm elections; second; a draft resolution to change Sejm regulations; third, the election of the permanent Sejm commission on the government draft law on the changes in organization and range of activity of some of the state administration's leading and central organs; fifth; the Council of Ministers chairman's statement on the government's proposed composition and program; sixth; the election of the Constitutional Tribunal; and seventh; the draft law on the creation of the Sejm socioeconomic council.

Does anyone want to speak on the matter of the next Sejm meeting? No one? I herewith consider that the Sejm has approved the date and agenda of its second meeting.

Today's session's agenda has been exhausted. We are thus ending the first Sejm meeting. The protocol of the meeting will be available for inspection at the Sejm office. I am now closing the session.

Barcikowski, Olszowski Resign

LD111859 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] In the organizational part of its deliberations, the 22d PZPR Central Committee Plenum accepted the resignation of Politburo member Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski from the post of secretary of the Central Committee in connection with his election by the Sejm to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of State. The plenum thanked him for and expressed great recognition of his fruitful work in the Central Committee Secretariat which served well the party's cause and the cause of socialist Poland.

The Central Committee accepted the resignation of Comrade Stefan Olszowski from the post of Politburo member for personal reasons and his wish to devote himself to public and academic work. He was thanked for his many years' conscientious work for the good of the party and the socialist state.

The PZPR Central Committee Plenum appointed Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee to the post of secretary of the Central Committee.

Further on Government Reshuffle

AU111448 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 11 (AFP) -- The Polish Communist Party Central Committee met here today to approve new appointements in both the Politburo and cabinet, political sources said. The reshuffle, the sources said, stem from General Wojciech Jaruzelski's elevation from the premiership to state presidency last Wednesday [6 November].

Last week Gen. Jaruzelski told the Central Committee the government would be reshuffled so that "new faces, devoted to the cause of socialism" could continue the party line.

Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, considered Gen. Jaruzelski's right-hand man, is expected to be promoted to full membership of the Politburo, with supervisory authority over both police and the Catholic Church. The government's relations with the latter are at a standstill.

Gen. Wlodzimierz Oliwa, the minister of local administration and environment, is expected to assume the interior portfolio.

To satisfy the sometimes contentious party machine, the sources said, Gen. Jaruzelski is prepared to drop one of his closest collaborators, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. A portent was his appointement last week to the subrodinate post of vice-marshal (deputy chairman) of the Diet.

Other predicted departures are Minister for the Office of Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski, Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, and Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba.

Messages to Jaruzelski, Messner

LD082314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] In connection with the election of Wojciech Jaruzeslki to the post of chairman of the Council of State, and Zbigniew Messner to the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers more congratulatory messages have been received from the leaders of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Mongolia.

In the messages leaders of these states expressed their conviction that fraternal relations and universal cooperation between the parties and countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of the peoples, in the interests of the common struggle for the preservation of peace and prevention of nuclear threat, and for the victory of socialism in the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON JARUZELSKI'S PREMIERSHIP

LD081522 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 -- Summing up the nearly five-year period of General Jaruzelski's premiership, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The government has lived up to expectations. The end of the year 1985 is marked by lasting changes in our life and in the country's situation. It proved possible to carry out the most difficult task: to check the country's economic degradation and to determine and launch the process of economic renewal (...) [punctuation as received] What we now have is a country living a normal rythm of work. We are

a society where the common goals of patriots are being determined by progressing national agreement."

"Overcoming the crisis phenomena in the economy, shaping a new social policy, developing the essence and forms of democracy, restoring hopes, the general's government was serving all of us, was serving Poland."

"An unusually difficult stage in this country's life is over, we have reached the desired stability. This stability, however, carries new tasks and new problems to be tackled by all of us, the Sejm, the Council of State, the government," concluded the paper.

REAGAN RADIO SPEECH TO CONVINCE ALL OF GOODWILL

LD102333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The issues of the approaching Geneva talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States were the subject of the latest radio address by President Ronald Reagan to the American nation and also to the nations of the Soviet Union.

This speech was to convince listeners, both at home and abroad, of the goodwill of the United States President, and of his striving for an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and for a reduction in arms.

Ronald Reagan pointed to the expansion of space weapons which, according to him are a barrier against any kind of nuclear attack, as a means of avoiding nuclear war and a nuclear catastrophe.

'UNDERSTATEMENTS' IN REAGAN'S IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW

LD102146 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10 -- The U.S. President's interview for Soviet journalists carried many formulations which he had notoften used during his five years of presidency and which should be appreciated. He stated, for example, that there can be no winners in a nuclear war, that both superpowers aim at reducing nuclear arsenals, that these arsenals are too large, and that one should overcome distrust in relations between both superpowers.

Unfortunately, the interview carries a number of understatements, even contradictions. The president speaks about his proposal to completely eliminate medium range nuclear weapons from Europe, which signifies a return to the "zero option" promoted by his administration some time ago, but fails to clarify that the "zero option", if applied, would affect only the Soviet Union, while the U.S. would continue to use aircraft-borne nuclear weapons and submarine-borne nuclear missiles.

Moreover, nuclear weapons of Britain and France would remain intact.

Likewise, the President's proposal for the bilateral reduction of ballistic missiles warheads to 5,000 at each side is merely an appearance in ensuring equal security. The Americans are not going to reduce their long-range cruise missile warheads. Neither do they intend to cover them by the negotiations. This position of the U.S. in practice amounts to an attempt to ensure nuclear superiority to itself.

Another contradiction in President Reagan's interview concerns the question of 2,400 nuclear warheads, which the U.S. are going to withdraw from Europe. The process of removing these warheads is indeed taking place. But the types of weapons involved are outdated, and are being replaced with new ones.

Also, the President's promise not to use the "spaceshield" unless the offensive weapons are reduced and that he is eager to share the know-how for it with the whole world does not seem convincing.

The President who speaks so much about ensuring the military might to the United States and who does not hide his eagerness to equip it with strategic superiority, cannot sound credible, when he makes such "magnanimous" offers.

Also, his statements aiming to provide justification for the U.S. interventions in Grenada and in Vietnam cannot fail to raise reservations.

It should be hoped that in the course of the Geneva summit the American side will not resort to understatements and evasions, and will start materializing its declarations on the way to reducing the nuclear arsenals.

PRON, PZPR AGREE ON AMNESTY FOR SOME OFFENDERS

Termed 'Humanitarian Initiative'

LD092148 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 85

["Humanitarian Initiative To Be Implemented" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9 -- As we have already reported, the Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council's Executive Committee asked Polish state authorities on October 29, this year, to ponder the possibility of releasing from prison and custody persons convicted and temporarily arrested for non-criminal offences.

The PRON National Council Presidium has recognized that this humanitarian initiative is justified by the progressing stability in (Poland's) social and political life. There was a suggestion that it should cover, particularly, persons arrested for the first time, whose hitherto way of life, attitude, family conditions, health, and age, allow for expectations that they should not break law and social life principles in future.

The 22nd PUWP Central Committee Plenum supported the initiative on November 5th. In its evaluation of the electoral campaign course and the Sejm (parliamentary) election itself, it confirmed the party's permanent, unchangeable readiness for dialogue and agreement with all who value the supreme weal of socialist Poland above resentments and outlook differences.

Guided by these premises, the Polish prosecutor general told prosecutors to review all proceedings against offenders, as called for the PRON National Council. The review is meant to individually weigh the possibility of easing the legal sanctions against these offenders. This applies to both ongoing investigations and cases already brought to courts or being in the stage of implementation. As a result, prosecutors will decide about setting free the persons in question or ask courts to do so.

These compassionate mitigations are not expected to cover perpetrators of offences particularly dangerous from the social point of view, those who served terms before, were amnestied in 1983 and 1984 or were pardoned individually.

The implementation of this humanitarian initiative gives those set free a chance to return onto the [word indistinct] of respecting law. It is also an expression of the state's magnanimity and (?hope) that these people will observe the legal order in the future.

Criticized by Walesa

AU101756 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP) -- As Poland's unofficially-organised "Political Prisoner Week" ended today with special masses in towns throughout the country, Solidarity chief Lech Walesa attacked what he termed the selective nature of the government's decision, announced yesterday, to release some political prisoners. In a statement telphoned to Western correspondents in Warsaw from his home in Gdansk, Mr. Walesa said he was "shocked" that "only a handful" of political prisoners will be released and that "the leaders of Solidarity, the truest and most experienced," are to stay in jail. Mr. Walesa said the government was using "the old divide-and-rule tactic." But "Polish society," he said, "will not be deceived" and would find "other ways to defend" the jailed trade unionists. Nothing, he said, could hinder the Poles' desire for a "pluralist society."

PAP news agency reported yesterday that public prosecutors would be "examining all cases" to decide, on an individual basis, which political prisoners should be freed. But excluded from the measure will be those who benefited from the 1983 and 1984 amnesties and those who have previously had an individual pardon.

In Warsaw, meanwhile, 4,000 people attended a service at Saint Stanislas Church, the former parish of pro-Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by the Polish secret police.

LEADERS RECEIVE MSZMP CC DELEGATION 20-31 OCT

AU061314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] PAP -- A delegation from the MSZMP Central Committee headed by Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz visited Poland from 20 to 31 October at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The delegation held talks with Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Marian Orzechowski, Politburo candidate member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski; and with the leaderships of the following Central Committee departments: Ideological; Press, Radio, and Television; and Information.

It was stated with satisfaction that the exchange of experiences in ideological and propaganda activity between the PZPR and MSZMP is serving to consolidate the internationalist bonds between both parties. The cooperation between the mass media of Poland and Hungary was highly praised and the paths of its further development were defined.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO ANGOLA

LD111250 Warsaw PAP in English 0710 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov, 10 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent here today a congratulatory cable to President of the People's Republic of Angola, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in connection with the 10th anniversary of proclaiming Angola's independence on Nov. 11.

ANDREI REPLACED BY VADUVA; OTHER CHANGES

AU111652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- Under the presidential decree Ion C. Petre was appointed deputy prime minister and released from the office of minister of industrial construction; Stefan Andrei was released from the office of minister of foreign affairs and will be assigned other tasks. Ilie Vaduva was appointed minister of foreign affairs. At the same time, Ioan Avram was appointed minister of industrial construction.

SCINTEIA ON ENERGY DEPUTY MINISTERS' DISMISSAL

AU111539 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Manescu has been relieved as first deputy minister of electric power and Comrade Vladimir Constantinescu as deputy minister of electric power owing to nonfulfillment of tasks devolving upon them in connection with the putting into operation on schedule of certain important energy groups at the Turceni thermal power plant.

REPORTAGE ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Committee Session on Disarmament

AU091728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 9/11/1985 -- Speaking in the General Assembly's special Political Committee that discusses disarmament questions, the Romanian representative outlined Romania's view of the importance, and the many and deep meanings of its proposed measure to cut military spending, stressing that the reduction of military budgets is an objective requirement for the general halting of the living standards of peoples, of their economic and social development.

Emphasis was placed on the highly detrimental effects of the military-expenditure on the economic and social life of all states. Military budget-cutting measures are all the more necessary and urgent now when there is a real risk that military projects and programmes to develop new weapons and systems of weapons are given effect that can further escalate military spending, speed up the pace of arming, nuclear arming more particularly in the next decades. The speaker showed that the nuclear powers and the states with a great military potential have a responsibility to initiate a real process conductive to a reduction of military spending. But Romania holds the view that all states, big or small, whatever their military potential, can and must contribute to this aim.

He reminded Romania's concrete proposals in the past few years on the reduction of military expenditure as well as the Romanian state's measures to cut and freeze its military budget. Furthermore, Romania was shown to have called on the USA and the USSR, the two countries that have the greatest share of the world military spending, to freeze and reduce their military expenditure. Romania, said the speaker, attaches great importance to the fact that the recent Sofia declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states emphasises that a freeze of the military budgets of the USSR and the USA starting the next fiscal year would be an effective measure to limit the arms race in every aspect.

The broad support that the proposal for an international conference on the disarmament-development relationship enjoys reflects on the widely acknowledged need for an end to be put to the situation today when huge resources are diverted from their normal use, the Romanian representative said.

We alongside other states, he showed, [as received] are hopeful that the future international conference on the disarmament-development correlation end in a common pledge of all states, first of all of the large, heavily armed states, to start a real process of military-budget limitation and reduction.

The Romanian representative underscored the need for an urgent passage to substantive negotiations of the military budget-reduction proposals and underscored the significance of harmonizing the views of all states, of mobilizing the political will of all governments so that real talks open in this field.

In that context he showed that principles ought to be set by the UN as a guide for states to their military budget freezing and reduction, a problem that was brought to the attention of the UN on the basis of a Romanian initiative.

Wishing to contribute to the effort aimed at reducing military budgets, the Romanian delegation put before the special Political Committee a draft resolution to that effect that is cosponsored by fourteen other states including Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Peru, Sudan and Sweden.

Setting out for the fact that disarmament is a complex process, Romania has suggested, as early as 1970, the inclusion of the item "The Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Its Effects That Deeply Harm the World Peace and Security" in the agenda of the UN General Assembly. The General Assembly endorsed a resolution (worked out by Romania and other States) that asked the UN general secretary to issue a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race. Debating this report in its 1971 and 1973 sessions, the General Assembly endorsed resolutions that express deep concern over the intensifying arms race and insist that the states, starting with the great, highly armed ones, should make efforts in view of ending this dangerous evolution, including measures to cut the military budgets.

The document Romania presented at the UN in 1975 to express its stance enjoyed a very positive reverberation and so did the entire activity carried out to improve the mechanism of negotiations on disarmament, to democratize and adapt them to the demands and realities of the present-day world, to enhance their efficiency.

In the Romanian programme on disarmament Romania gives pride of place to the problems related to diminishing the military spending. Last year the UN General Assembly endorsed, by consensus, the draft resolution initiated by Romania on cutting the military spending. Romania proposed that the military spending should freeze at the level of the year 1985, and later, should be cut by five to ten percent annually; agreements should be concluded on reducing by 10 percent, as early as 1985, the troops of the countries belonging in the two military alliances in the European Continent and of other countries.

Romania proposed that an important urgent point should be included in the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly under the heading "Solemn Appeal to the Conflicting States to Halt with No Delay the Armed Actions and to Solve Their Differences by Way of Negotiations, and the Pledge of the U.N.-Member States to Settle the States of Tension and Conflict, the Existing Differences by Political Means, to Abstain From the Use of the Threat of Force, From all Interference in the Domestic Affairs of Other States."

'Solemn Appeal' Adopted

AU091622 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The United Nations, AGERPRES 9/11/1985 -- The General Assembly of the United Nations Organization adopted by consensus a resolution proposed by Romania upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, containing "The Solemn Appeal to All States in Conflict to Immediately Cease Armed Actions and Settle Their Issues Through Negotiations and the Pledge of the UN Member States to Settle Existing States of Tension and Conflict and Differences by Political Means, to Refrain From the Use and Threat of Force, From Any Interference in the Domestic Affairs of Other States", which adds to the numerous Romanian initiatives that have enjoyed strong international reverberation. The adoption of that resolution is a new, telling proof of the appreciation Romania's realistic and constructive position concerning the resolution of disputed issues through negotiations, by peaceful means, without resorting to the use and threat of force enjoys with the international community. It is also a clear illustration of the Romanian people's ardent vocation for peace.

Economic Committee Session

AU112009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- During the debates in the UN General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee on the examination of questions relating to development and international economic cooperation, the Romanian representative underscored that an issue from the current situation of world economic crisis demanded the revitalization of the development process through the world, primarily through the provision of prerequisites for the developing countries to resume their dynamic role in the growth of international trade.

The speaker outlined the specific proposals Romania advanced and promoted to overcome the situation existing in the world economy, trade and financial-monetary system, showing that the current international trade situation should be settled so that international trade should become an efficient instrument of economic growth. To this effect, he pointed out, an end should be put to protectionist measures and more firm efforts made for the establishment of an equitable trade, the elimination of discriminating practices, of any political or whatever other conditions that thwart world trade.

Next, the speaker showed that an appropriate resolution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem demanded that genuine dialogue and negotiations be conducted at the UN, attended by all states, conducive to the convenanting of general principles, with the negotiation of the foreign debt servicing to be subsequently done by each state separately, starting from the principles laid out for a global settlement of the debt issue.

According to Romania's opinion, the general principles that ought to underline such global solutions are: the writing off of the less developed countries' foreign debt and a substantial reduction of the other developing countries' debt, the rescheduling of the latter's debt over a longer term, with a grace period of three to five years, the setting of reasonable interest levels, and of a maximum ceiling of 10-15 per cent of export revenues to be used for foreign debt servicing.

The settlement of the foreign debt issue, a substantial increase in the official assistance for development stringently call for the restructuring of the monetary and financial system on new, democratic bases, the speaker stated.

All states' possibility must be ensured to take part on an equal footing in the resolution of monetary-financial problems, in the stabilization of currency exchange rates included. The initiation, at the current General Assembly session, of preparations for the calling of an international monetary-financial conference would be apt to provide the most adequate framework in approaching this problem.

Moreover, the speaker showed that, in his country's outlook, the widening of the gap between rich and poor countries demanded more efficient steps from the UN and its specialized agencies, for the whole international community for a halt to the brain drain from the developing countries and the creation of an international cooperation framework aimed at preventing the negative consequences of the exodus of skilled personnel from the developing countries.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative underlined the need to use the current UN jubilee session debates to convenant and implement efficient measures for concrete steps to be taken toward the resolution of the complex problems existing at present in the world economy, trade and monetary-financial system, with stress laid on taking into consideration the developing countries' specific interests.

TIES WITH POLAND VIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU081627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1985 -- On November 12, 1985, there are 15 years since the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, event with deep-going significances in the chronicle of Romanian-Polish links. Sanctioning the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs, mutual advantage and comradely aid, the Romanian-Polish treaty provided a productive framework for the manysided development of relations of friendship and collaboration. These relations have acquired a new content in the years of socialist construction. Thus, with summit understandings as a basis, economic exchanges have grown and diversified, special attention being given to the manysided cooperation in production to meet the requirement of the two countries' national economies in point of raw materials, energy, machinery and modern equipment. Collaboration in science and technology, in culture, education and other domains of mutual interest is developing.

A role of utmost importance in strengthening and deepening Romanian-Polish friendship and collaboration is played by the relations of friendship and solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and Polish United Workers' Party, Romanian-Polish summit meeting and talks. Meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the measures agreed upon on those collaboration between the two states.

15 years after the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, the Romanian people reiterate their profound conviction that the manysided relations with the Polish people will strengthen and consolidate ever more to mutual advantage, in the interests of the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

U.S.-USSR DIFFERENCES MAY NOT HINDER SUMMIT

LD091433 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, Nov 9 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan is currently conducting intensive consultations with congressmen and aides in order to reach adjusted and precise stands before departing for Geneva next week. This is a sign that Washington, despite certain reservations, attaches major importance to the summit meeting in Geneva.

A statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz after his meetings with Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow and "serious U.S.-Soviet differences remain" does not necessarily have to be a reason for pessimism.

Differences have always existed and will exist in the future and no summit can eliminate them. Their nature stems from the very essence of the two societies, as well as from the fact that the two superpowers' interest are more often contrary than complementary. The summit is primarily aimed at easing tensions and initiating the process of nuclear disarmament, not at eliminating differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Reagan discussed the agenda for the summit and his expectations from the meeting with leaders of his Republican Party last night. "I am going to Geneva," he said, "with a sense of confidence and optimism based on the knowledge that over the past five years we have restored America's strength and international standing. I have no illusions about Soviet intentions and fundamental differences separating us," Reagan told them.

He repeated his earlier stand that he wants to discuss not only nuclear disarmament, but also other topics such as bilateral issues, regional conflicts and human rights. "A genuine improvement in relations can only result when there is progress in all four areas," he said.

ZARKOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GORBACHEV

LD081458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic received a personal message today from General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Mikhail Gorbachev. The message relates to topical international questions and is a continuation of the regular exchange of views between the LCY and the CPSU, and between the two countries. The message was delivered to Zarkovic by Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Belgrade

LD111018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov arrived in Yugoslavia this morning on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc.

He is returning the visit which the Federal Executive Council president paid to Bulgaria in July last year.

The Bulgarian premier and his aides were greeted at Belgrade airport by Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president; Branslav Ikonic, Serbian Executive Council president; Mito Pejovski, Federal Executive Council member; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

Following the playing of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian national anthems, Grisha Filipov inspected the Yugoslav People's Army honor guard and then also greeted members of the Bulgarian mission in Belgrade.

Accompanying Grisha Filipov are Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Belcho Belchev, finance minister; Ivan Ganev, deputy foreign affairs minister; and others.

Official Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks will begin this afternoon. Milka Planinc and Grisha Filipov are expected to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and current international issues, particularly developments in Europe and the Balkans.

The Bulgarian premier is also expected to be received by SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and LCY Central Committee Presidium President Vidoje Zarkovic. Filipov will also pay a visit to Sarajevo, where he will have talks with representatives of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Talks With Planinc

LD112322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2121 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, held official political talks in Belgrade this afternoon. They discussed questions in the field of bilateral cooperation and topical international problems, including the situation in Europe and in the Balkans.

Today's talks were judged to represent a continuation of last July's Yugoslav-Bulgarian dialogue, when Milka Planinc paid an official visit to Bulgaria. Both sides agreed that that meeting created bilateral cooperation between the two countries. They expressed a conviction that this visit will also make a useful contribution to efforts in that direction.

Milka Planinc stressed Yugoslavia's great interest in developing stable and comprehensive cooperation with its neighbors and having peaceful, open, and secure borders. This is Yugoslavia's lasting orientation, and one of the priorities of its foreign affairs policy. She stressed the principles on the basis of which Yugoslavia wishes to develop such cooperation, and stressed the significance Yugoslavia attaches to nationalities. As the president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out, they are a significant factor in strengthening friendly relations. Milka Planinc underlined the readiness and determination of Yugoslavia to continuously contribute to efforts toward strengthening relations with Bulgaria, as well as the need to simultaneously direct the main conflicting problem in their relations in a positive direction and to create favorable conditions for tackling unsolved questions between the two countries by developing fruitful cooperation. As is well known, the main conflicting question is the negation of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria.

With respect to bilateral economic cooperation, both sides expressed a conviction that it is improving. With satisfaction it was established that during the first 8 months of this year, the value of commodity exchanges increased by 30 percent over the same period last year. Both sides stressed the need to widen industrial cooperation and specialization which are now barely more than symbolic.

Both sides stressed the significance of the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit for strengthening the spirit of dialogue between the superpowers. The Yugoslav side pointed out the significance of small and medium-size countries in world affairs. Milka Planinc informed the guests about the activities of nonaligned countries and the results of the recent ministerial conference in Luanda.

Great attention was devoted to further cooperation in the Balkans and to consolidating peace in this region. Both sides stressed the great significance of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and of mutual cooperation between the Balkan states.

The guest from Bulgaria informed his hosts among other things about the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia.

Both sides judged that very substantial and useful talks would contribute to efforts toward further developing bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

After the talks Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in the presence of heads of governments and members of both delegations, signed a protocol on the completion of consultations between the planning organs of both countries. This document will serve as the basis for developing the next 5-year agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The value of commodity exchange in the period 1986 - 1990 should amount to $2.5 billion.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers will continue talks with Yugoslav leaders tomorrow.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ASSESSES MARKET PROBLEMS

LD291208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today noted that serious violations of the unified Yugoslav market have occurred. This is best seen in irregular conditions of business activity, the nonimplementation of the principle of unified currency, monopolistic behavior, shutting off the activity concerning commodities and services, accumulation, and money resources and foreign currency within narrow territorial frameworks, and also in concerning employment and many other economic activities which deviate from the constitutional orientations concerning the unity of the market.

The negative economic consequences which emerge as the logical consequence of these disintegration processes in the Yugoslav economy are reflected mostly in the inadequate, irrational, and inefficient use of the natural wealth of the country and the available production and work potential. Higher production costs, a relatively low overall work production, weaker competitive ability of the Yugoslav economy on the foreign market, and a high rate of inflation are other consequences.

The unity of the Yugoslav market and its functioning were discussed during several preceeding weeks by all the working bodies of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted its conclusions on the functioning of the unified market at its last session, and the Federal Chamber did it today. The conclusions stress that the reasons for the violation of the unity of the Yugoslav market must be removed by the constant implementation of constitutional principles affecting the unified Yugoslav market, and also with economic policy measures channeled into the action of economic and market laws designed to bring about a more rational behavior by economy factors.

All changes in the political system, stress the conclusions, must be channeled into suppressing etatism in our political and economic system and the exaggerated influence of state and political structures on the development and current policy of the organizations of associated labor and of the banks; the implementation of the constitutional position of the workers and development of self-management; the prevention of partial interests impinging on the broader and common social interests; the consistent implementation of legal provisions, especially those adopted at the federal level; and a fuller precise description of the rights, duties, and responsibilities which the individual sociopolitical communities have with regard to ensuring the unity of the Yugoslav market.

The chamber points out that one of the essential conditions for the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is to have a unified and consistent legal system. To achieve this, the chamber will try to get a resolution on our legal system adopted as soon as possible so that a more consistent and harmonious legal system, respect for the principles of constitutionality and legality, and a standard application of the laws and of other regulations can be ensured.

The chamber makes it encumbent on the Federal Executive Council, within specified deadlines, to propose changes in our economy system and economic policy measures which will contribute to a fuller unity of the Yugoslav market, its better functioning, and to overcoming the disruptions operating in our market, stress the conclusions.

Continuing the session, the Federal Chamber approved the proposal to adopt a law on the conditions under which organizations of associated labor can obtain the resources for their work and activity from our citizens. However, it made it encumbent on the Federal Executive Council that when formulating the draft provision, it will take into consideration all the observations and suggestions put forward in the Assembly discussion.

At today's Federal Chamber session, the delegates approved the proposal to adopt a law changing and supplementing the law on obtaining working capital. The proposed changes and additions will make possible the use of money resources up to the amount of unused amortization and for purposes outside the framework of the basic organizations of associated labor not permitted by present legislation.

The initiative for the adoption of changes and supplements to the law on obtaining working capital has been moved because by the end of 1984 over half of our economic organizations had not secured permanent working capital from permanent and long-term sources. As a result, they were not in a position to invest resources into extended production. What happens is that legislation passed in May 1984 established that work organizations could not invest money into fixed assets until they had ensured permanent working capital from permanent and long-term sources.

The delegates then approved the draft law on changes and supplements to the law on the rights and duties of the federal organs relative to the socially-owned resources which they are using. The amount of social resources used by the federal organs by the end of 1984 amounted to almost 67 billion dinars, which is 41 percent over the previous year.

The chamber then adopted the law on changes and additions to the law on the standard method of establishing, recording, and collating data about mineral raw materials and underground water resources and on the stock of these reserves. The law specifies in more precise terms the protagonists of establishing, recording, and collating data about mineral raw material and underground water reserves. This will prevent the present practice of duplicating the information about these reserves when compiling the stock balance sheet. In addition, the law provides that information and documents about a variety of reserves be submitted to the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces once every 5 years.

The delegates went on to adopt a law relative to the changes and additions to the law on production and trade in narcotics. The regulation obliges the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces to immediately report the import and export of narcotics to the federal administration organ responsible for health affairs.

A law on changes and additions to the law on perishable foodstuffs and general consumption articles was also adopted. The changes and the additions define more fully the notion of hygienically unsuitable foodstuffs and general consumption articles because of contamination by microorganisms and parasites, and also because the consumption deadline has expired.

The delegates tonight also approved a proposal to adopt a law changing and adding to the law on military schools and scientific and research institutions in the Yugoslav Peoples Army. This includes, among other things, changes in the Yugoslav Peoples Army higher education, for example, and changes in the officers' postgraduate studies.

The Federal Chamber will resume its work tomorrow at 0930.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM SEES MORE SOCIAL STABILITY

AU092056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] At its expanded session today, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo examined current ideopolitical trends in the province. It was pointed out that thanks to the LC activities, the political situation in the province is more and more stable. However, the political situation continues to be complicated because of hostile activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as Serbian and Montenegrin nationalisms.

It was concluded that the LC and other organized socialist forces should struggle with more resolve against all the hostile tendencies and their protagonists. It was decided that the next session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo be held by the end of the month. It will discuss ideopolitical problems of the development of the province until 1990, as well as the criteria for elections in the LC and other documents for the forthcoming 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo.

ALBANIAN-SERB EMPLOYMENT RATIOS IN KOSOVO VIEWED

AU031542 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Mehmet Haziri report]

[Excerpts] Despite the political importance of the problem, the most varied speculations and manipulations have been made with regard to emigration. The Albanian nationalists and irredentists consider the question of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as something that has been invented and does not exist, while the Serbs and Montenegrin nationalists stress that emigration is a result of various pressures and of the inequality suffered by members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities in all spheres of life and work in Kosovo. Both these are intentionally evil, and as such unacceptable to our progressive forces.

Competent organs at provincial and communal level have made a number of studies, not in order to justify themselves against the nationalists of all hues, but in order to verify our permanent directions in deepening brotherhood, unity, and the equality of nations and nationalities. Out of 140,000 people employed in the social sector in Kosovo, 68.4 percent are Albanians, while they account for 77.4 percent in the province's population structure. Serbs account for 22.5 percent of the employed in this sector, while they account for 13.2 percent in the population structure. Meanwhile, Montenegrins account for only 1.7 percent in the population structure, 3.3 percent of those employed in this sector. The same applies to Turks. It is obvious from this data that members of the Serb and Montenegrin nations are in a much more favored position as regards employment than other national structures of the Kosovo population.

MACEDONIA, USSR AGREE ON GAS PIPELINE

LD072117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 85

["Agreement on Gasification in Macedonia" -- TANUUG headline]

[Summary] Skopje -- Final agreement has been reached in the Macedonian Chamber of Economy on the construction of a gas pipeline, which will carry gas from the Soviet Union via Bulgaria. By 1990 120 organizations of associated labor should receive a total of 55 billion cubic meters of gas per year. The construction of the pipeline and the conversion of industries from oil or electricity to gas will cost, at today's prices, 16.5 billion dinars. A detailed study on the gasification of Mecedonia will be completed by the end of the year.